

SELAGINELLA APODA IN MAINE.—In 1861 George Lincoln Goodale collected in Wells, York Co., the plant which was described in Gray's Manual as *Selaginella apus* (L.) Spring, but which Professor Fernald has shown should be called *S. apoda* (L.) Fernald.<sup>1</sup> In the great Portland fire Dr. Goodale's specimens were lost, and the plant has been unknown in Maine from that time to July 4, 1922. On the latter date I revisited one of my old hunting-grounds at North Berwick, and, in moist gravelly soil beside a spring-fed rill, only a few feet from the Negutaquet River, I noticed among the grass a close carpet of a small delicate plant, whose peculiar shade of green first caught my attention. On picking some of it and observing that it had three rows of leaves, two at right angles to the stalk and the other smaller and appressed, in my ignorance of the hepatics I concluded that it was one of that group. It was so attractive that I collected a number of plants and laid them in a book where they remained unmolested till the spring of 1923. I then undertook to study the hepatics and thought that I would look over my "No. 7197." As soon as I used the compound on it, I knew that I had no hepatic. Taking Gray's Manual, I easily traced it to *Selaginellaceae* but there I was stopped: my plant grew erect, not prostrate; the microsporangia were below the macrosporangia. As usual I appealed to Professor M. L. Fernald to cut the Gordian knot, and his identification replaces *Selaginella apoda* in the flora of Maine.—JOHN C. PARLIN, Freedom, Maine.

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA, xvii. 68 (1915).

Vol. 25, no. 297, including pages 149 to 168, was issued 29 September, 1923.